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Telegraphic Address: PRESS, CODE: A.R.O. 5th Ed.
Liber's
P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOGES ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 17th, 1905.

It must have been a matter of great surprise to those who are aware of the thorny nature of the position which was assumed by France, as the Protector of Catholic Missions in China, that so prudent a nation as Germany should have even for a moment thought of following in her footsteps in this direction. It appears, however, that in consequence of the regrettable disagreements between France and the Vatican such a step was at one time seriously contemplated; and the astonishing announcement was made in some well-informed German organs that such a step was actually under contemplation. How far this was actually the case can be only known by those who are in the secrets of official life in Berlin; but, as might well have been anticipated, the idea was not long entertained, and Germany was too shrewdly to accept a position which has proved anything but a satisfactory one to France in the past. The *Cologne Gazette* in which the suggestion was originally thrown out went back (no doubt on a hint from headquarters) upon its somewhat hasty proposition that the Vatican might approach Germany on the subject of that country's assuming the position of temporal support of the Roman Catholic Church in China, and declared that Germany was unwilling to be saddled with any such responsibility. It is quite possible that this may have been the result of its being discovered that such an arrangement would not meet the views of the Vatican, which might naturally hesitate in accepting protection for its Mis-

sions of a nation which, though in part Catholic, is in the main Protestant, and, indeed, has generally been regarded as in the forefront of Protestantism. But how-
ever this may be, it is certain that no greater mistake could be made by Germany than to undertake any such task.

It may safely be assumed that France has long recognised that the position which she took up in this respect was a mistaken one. Whether regarded in a political or religious aspect, it was an anomaly and in its practical effects it has proved in every way disappointing. Its political effect was to arouse needless suspicions as to the designs of France, and to cause the Chinese officials, both local and central, to be even more averse to France than they were to foreign nations generally. France for many years was looked upon in China as the nation against whose designs for territorial acquisition it was specially necessary to guard, and there can be no doubt that this feeling was largely due to the position which she assumed as Protector of the Catholic Missions. On the other hand, the fact that they were specially protected under the Catholic Missions, the special objects of opposition, and was rather a stumbling block in their way than assistance in their legitimate work. To what extent this feeling went and how dangerously it could be worked upon was shown by the Tientsin Massacre and by many other outbreaks of the same character. Much has been said as to the manner in which the Catholic Missions, by interfering in judicial and other like matters in which native converts were concerned, provoked the hostility which was manifested against them. That there was in some cases a want of discretion in such interference cannot be denied; but in fairness it must be admitted that there is room to doubt whether Catholic Missionaries erred more in this respect than any others. There are some cases in which it is so natural a thing for the head of a Mission in the interior to do what he can with the officials to protect one of his converts from what appears to him, and in many cases may be, a manifest injustice, that it could hardly be expected that at times some difficulties would not arise between Missionaries and the Chinese local officials; and that the latter, more so would take their revenge by stirring up popular feeling in their districts against those who in their opinion, were unwarrantably interfering with them. In many instances this was all that could be charged against Catholic in common with other Missionaries in the interior. But the subject naturally became more acute when it was known and probably pretty plainly intimated that the power of the nearest French Consul or Consul General would be invoked if the local authorities did not listen to missionary protests; and this is actually the position which it is attempted to uphold under the French protectorate of Catholic Missions generally. Many years ago, when the first Chinese Minister went to Italy, he took the opportunity of suggesting that Italy instead of France should be the Protector of Catholics in China. The suggestion came to nothing, but the fact that it was made shows how opposed the Chinese were to the assumption of such a position by France. It was one which apparently suited her at the time when it was taken up, but certainly it has proved anything but satisfactory in its working, and if the recent raising of this question leads to the abolition of what is an anomalous attitude, it will be a subject for congratulation both politically and in the true interests of Missionary enterprise. So long as such an attitude is assumed by any nation the Chinese will continue to regard Missions as being essentially political and will be disposed to oppose them accordingly. It is, therefore, to the interests alike of diplomacy and of missionary enterprise that an end should be put to such an unsatisfactory state of affairs. Such considerations as these were probably brought before the German officials after the first somewhat hasty suggestion that Germany should seek to be appointed as Protector of Catholic Missions in China; and it is not difficult to understand that the *Cologne Gazette* should find it desirable to retreat from a position which it had taken up too enthusiastically, and apparently without any adequate knowledge of the facts. It is, however, perhaps going a little too far for that paper to question the right of France to such a position, seeing that the Chinese have acquiesced in it now for more than thirty years. Such a question might be raised by China if she sees fit, but it does not concern other nations with

sufficient directness to make it necessary for them to protest. The protectorate of Missions does not, as appears to be assumed, in any way interfere with the principle that German subjects in China are under the jurisdiction of their own authorities. Had that been the case, it would certainly have been challenged long ago.

Mr. J. F. Boulton has been appointed to act as Assistant Director of Public Works during the absence on leave of Mr. P. N. H. Jones.

During H. E. Major-General Villiers Hatton's absence from the Colony on leave, Colonel C. H. Darling, R.E., C.R.E., will be in command of the troops.

The rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and British Postal Agencies in China to Australia is now four cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Government notification No. 850 of the 20th December, 1904, declaring Brazil to be a country which grants bounties on the production or export of sugar, is cancelled.

We understand that the Russo-Chinese Bank will change its manager in Hongkong very soon. Mr. Ross Taylor, who has been Manager in Hongkong since the opening of the branch, is, we hear, going home on leave.

Mr. Hermann, of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, is going on sick leave, and Mr. Hugo Suter, the sub-manager, takes over the management of the Bank in Hongkong from to-day.

Mr. W. J. Saunders, who has been away on leave, returned to the Colony from Australia by the steamer *Empire* on the 13th instant, and resumes his post of Secretary to the Union Insurance Society of Canton to-day.

Pending the issue of an Exequatur, H.E. the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise provisionally, Mr. J. G. Gonzalez de Bernedo as Consul for Chili at Hongkong.

The proprietor of the Kio Shing theatre again appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Saturday to answer a charge of obstruction, caused by allowing spectators to stand about the gangways and wings of the theatre during the performance. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$50.

A Chinese comrade of Queen's Road West was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on Saturday with selling intoxicating liquor during prohibited hours. Defendant's defence was that his new folks were not cognizant of the law, but His Worship fined him \$10, and told him to see that they were instructed therein.

The programme of music to be performed by the band of the 119th Infantry on the New Parade Ground to-day (Monday), from 3 to 6.30 p.m., is as follows:
March....."The Hussars Come".....Ellington
Selection....."H.M.S. Pinafore".....Godfrey
Polka....."The Star of England".....Farrell
Valse....."Havana Dances".....Strauss
Quadrille....."Flore Burschka".....Suppe
Solo (Euphonium)....."Celia".....Jones

WORK FOR HONGKONG VAGRANTS.

The following regulations regarding the work at which vagrants are to be employed, have been made by the Governor in Council under Section 13 of the Vagrancy Ordinance 1897—

(1) Such work at an industrial trade, preferably the vagrant's usual trade, as the Superintendent shall prescribe; or (2) Picking not more than 14 lbs. of oakum a day; or (3) Crank labour, not exceeding 7,000 revolutions a day; or (4) Any other work of a hard bodily nature which the Governor shall from time to time approve.

2. A vagrant in the House of Detention shall not be employed in company with ordinary prisoners. He may be permitted to go out every day except on Sundays and other holidays, during such hours as the Superintendent may specify, for the purpose of seeking employment, provided that he has completed the work prescribed for that day.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.

The abstract of cases under cognizance of the Police Magistrate's Court during last year, published in the *Government Gazette*, shows that the total number of cases was 14,505, in which 16,459 prisoners appeared before the Court. The numbers convicted and punished were, males 13,129; females, 796, while 1,390 males and 210 females were discharged. 83 males and three females were committed for trial at the Supreme Court, while seven males were detained pending orders from H.E. the Governor. To keep the peace 122 males and 21 females were bound to be of good behaviour. Fifteen witnesses were punished for preferring false charges or giving wilful false testimony, while the sentences against 75 males remained undecided. During the year 5,311 summonses for defendants and 93 summonses for witnesses were issued, also 21 writs for notices of rehearing. Warrants issued included 87 arrest, 2,430 search, 152 for entering gambling houses and 503 Magistrate's Orders, making the total number of writs issued 3,178.

From New Territory there were 351 cases, the total number of prisoners being 501. 385 males and 32 females were convicted and punished, while 71 males and 13 females were discharged, 20 males and six females were bound over to keep the peace, while 27 males were exposed in the stocks. Three witnesses, two males and one female, were punished for preferring false charges or giving wilful false testimony. The total number of writs issued was 473, including 27 summonses for defendants, 136 search warrants and ten warrants for entering gaming houses.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

SERIOUS OUTLOOK AT SINGAPORE.

MURDEROUS CHINESE.

SINGAPORE, 16th July.

The Chinese secret societies are supporting the tram wreckers; and the life of Mr. Tandy, the tramway Manager, has been threatened. Hundreds of armed rickshaws are guarding the power station, and the lines at the various termini.

CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN'S PARDON.

Kobe, 15th July.

It is understood at Tokyo that Captain Bougouin, sentenced to imprisonment for espionage, is to be pardoned shortly.

This message, despatched at 3.10 on Saturday afternoon, was delayed by the censor. That it was allowed to pass may be taken as indicative of the correctness of the Tokyo opinion. There were grave doubts of the distinguished Frenchman's guilt; and a pardon will be gratifying all round.

BRITISH HONOURS FOR ALLIES.

London, 16th July.

King Edward VII. has been pleased to honour Count Katsura with the "G.C.B." and Baron Komura with the "G.C.M.G."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY ROT.

TRAGIC STORY.

London, 16th July.

The Lithuanian troops have slaughtered a number of Cossacks under circumstances of tragic interest.

Their victims were the men who executed a number of Lithuanian officers.

Some time ago, during the street riots, a Lithuanian regiment was ordered to fire upon the populace. They refused to butcher helpless people; and at a subsequent trial, their officers were all sentenced to be shot.

A troop of Cossacks carried out the sentence. The Lithuanian rank and file were distracted by the fate of their officers; but, being kept under surveillance, bided their time.

On the first opportunity they rose and slaughtered the Cossacks. Repprisals are believed to be inevitable.

WELSH COAL FIELD ACQUIRED BY GERMANS.

London, 16th July.

Some agitation is apparent in the Press since the announcement that a German syndicate has purchased six thousand acres in the Welsh coal fields.

[BY COURTESY OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.]

FIGHTING IN SAKHALIEN.

Tokyo, 15th July.

The Sakhalien Army reports that our army, pursuing the enemy, dislodged him from the neighbourhood of Vladimirovka and Blijneye (two miles west of Vladimirovka) on the 10th inst., and occupied both places. The enemy's main force retreated to a fortified position north-west of Dalineye where, with some field guns and machine guns, a stubborn resistance was offered. Our army commenced a vigorous attack on the 11th inst., and routed the enemy towards Manka at dawn of the 12th inst. The enemy's losses are as yet unascertainable but are, probably, at least 150.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

London, 13th July.

The Paris Municipal Council has accepted an invitation from the London County Council to visit London in October.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.

London, 13th July.

Russia has been given distinctly to understand that there can be no question of an armistice until the bases of peace are accepted.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE "IMPLACABLE."

London, 13th July.

Four more deaths have occurred from the explosion on H.M.S. *Implacable*.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT BREST.

London, 13th July.

The festivities and the good feeling at Brest induce the French newspapers to discuss the possibility of developing the *entente* into an alliance; they point out that the naval combination would be irresistible.

London, 14th July.

Admiral May and other British Naval officers were prominent at the great review at Longchamps on the occasion of the national holiday on the 14th instant. Sir Francis Bertie presented Admiral May to President Loubet. The Britons from the fleet at Brest likewise attended the review, and the marines and seamen created much international enthusiasm.

HONOURS.

London, 14th July.

General Count Katsura has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and Baron Komura with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE ARMY.

London, 14th July.

In the debate on the army estimates, Mr. Forster, referring to Lord Roberts' remarks of the 11th instant, said that Lord Roberts' strong dictum required some modification. His examination of the subject had been rapid. A great improvement in the personnel and organisation of every branch of the army had taken place since 1903, and though there would be a great difficulty in finding drafts for India during the next two years, he was confident that we were on the road towards a satisfactory solution of Indian drafting, which was the great and unique problem of the army.

LORD ROBERTS AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

Lord Roberts in a message to the country has once again sought to impress upon the men of Great Britain the paramount importance of taking up rifle shooting as a national pursuit, says the *Naval and Military Record*. As citizens look back upon the war in South Africa the stern fact is borne upon them that the country was totally unprepared for an emergency, and that, though we may perchance some day be engaged in a struggle of greater magnitude, upon the issue of which the destiny of the Empire may depend, little is being done to qualify the sons of Britain to meet a powerful foe. Mr. Balfour, as a result of the deliberations and conclusions of the Committee of Imperial Defence, has assured the country that there is no danger of an invasion of these islands as long as the Navy is strong and efficient. While this is a comfortable and perhaps correct theory we must not allow ourselves to remain under a sense of false security. It is conceivable that a longer campaign might some day have to be fought by England, and another army might have to be improvised. In that event the response to the call to arms will be as spontaneous as it has been in the past; but, as Lord Roberts says, "in the last resort the independence of a State depends not only on the willingness, but the ability of the nation as a whole to take up arms in self-defence." It is not enough to count on an untrained army of civilians being prepared for the field after the cannon has roared, and before the issue is decided. We may not again be so fortunate as we were in South Africa. But even in the exceptionally favourable circumstances of the Boer campaign, as far as the raising of armies went, this country had to pay heavily for the hasty organisation of an army composed of men who had never previously handled a rifle. Lord Roberts asserts that this fact was the cause of many of the disasters that occurred in the later stages of the war, and tended materially to prolong military operations, with their pathetic list of casualties and the enormous expenditure of money. Indeed, after revisiting South Africa and studying the important battlefields of the late war and those of 1881-83, Lord Roberts comes to the conclusion that "had our men been trained to shoot better most of the calamitous incidents which have to be deplored in connection with both these campaigns would never have occurred."

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of good shooting. Lord Roberts says it has become the all-important factor in war, and he endorses the opinion of the American authorities that "in estimating the military efficiency of a soldier, if we consider ten points as a standard of perfection, at least eight of these points are skill in rifle shooting." Having arrived at that conclusion, the United States has started a scheme to furnish the requisite training of civilians. A national board for the promotion of rifle practice has been formed, which seeks to educate males over fifteen years of age to be expert rifle shots. By this means it is hoped that a million men in a few years will be equipped for battle. Some of our colonies are also introducing military training in the schools. England alone remains indifferent to the lessons of the war. The nation always boasts of its skill in shooting and the neglect of military training makes a State correspondingly weak. We fear that the War office must be held responsible in a measure for the discouragement of rifle shooting, though that department would willingly do more in the right direction were supply not restricted by the exigencies of finance. Lord Roberts, however, calls upon the people to take the matter up. He wants every youth to make marksmanship a hobby or a pursuit, and since it is dangerous to wait until Parliament makes physical training and rifle shooting compulsory in all schools and colleges this work must be voluntary.

A hundred thousand pounds—the cost of two torpedo destroyers—is all that is needed to put into operation a scheme which will enable the youth of the country to acquire experience in rifle shooting. It is a small sum to ask from the patriotic and well-to-do, and they should be a ready response to Lord Roberts' appeal.

LESSONS OF TSUSHIMA BATTLE.

PROBABLE EFFECT ON FUTURE DESIGN.

A correspondent of the *Naval and Military Record* writes:—The sinking of certain of the Russian battleships by well-aimed fire has brought into relief a weakness which, under certain conditions, is common to all battleships, though much greater in foreign vessels than our own, because of the greater steadiness of our vessels. We refer to the exposure of the unarmoured portion of the vessel's bottom when rolling in a heavy sea. This points unmistakably to the necessity for extending the side armour to the greater depth under water, and just as the armour belt in recent designs has been made to taper towards and protect the bows, so in future designs it should be made to taper downwards to a much greater depth, so as to offer protection under conditions such as prevailed during the recent battle.

The repeated hitting of the coning towers of the Russians and the resultant doubts of several of the commanders, including the admiral second in command, seems to show that radical change is needed, both in design and arrangement of the very important fitting. The Russian towers suffered from the same defect as our own, though to a greater extent, namely, the very large all-round opening, and unarmoured crown, which offered free entrance to the fragments of bursting shells, with the above-mentioned disastrous results. In recent vessels all important fittings have been removed from the inside of our towers and are now placed in a lower protected position in direct communication, but their inherent weakness still remains, and although, because of thickness, they are not liable to direct penetration their design is in every sense faulty, and as a matter of fact they are looked upon as death-traps, while more than one distinguished officer has stated that he would prefer to take his chance on the bridge. Therefore, the design should take the form of the coning hoods of our torpedoes, and the attention of our designers should be directed at once to the necessity for an entirely new fitting embodying the fruits of the lessons of the recent battles.

The policy of our Admiralty, in continuing to build battleships and cruisers of larger dimensions than other Powers, in spite of much adverse criticism, is amply justified by the results of this battle, as it is only on vessels of large displacement that it is possible to secure steadiness of the gun-platform under varying sea conditions combined with an efficient main armament with adequate protection for it and the hull generally. In this respect our navy and our allies' stand unique, though other Powers, particularly the United States, are now following our lead, and a further large increase of displacement may be expected in future designs all round.

While giving due praise to the excellence of the marksmanship of our gallant allies, and a prominent place as a potent cause of the Russian debacle, we must not lose sight of the fact that the excessive top-weight carried by the latter on a comparatively small displacement, and on a light draught due to the large expenditure of coils which had taken place prior to the action, greatly contributed to the disaster. Caught in a heavy gale, their rolling under the above circumstances must have been very excessive, and hence, during the fiercest part of the action, their unprotected bottoms were struck again and again with destructive effect, while their unsteady platforms prevented them from returning accurate fire.

The Japanese battleships, built from British designs and approximating to the Majestic and later types, as was expected, proved very steady in the sea, and while much of such steadiness is due to the lowering down of top-weights and general excellence of design, much is due also to the large bilge keels with which they and all our vessels are now fitted. It is considered, however, that the area of such keels should be increased, or extra ones fitted, even though such changes may slightly reduce the speed.

The failure of the supply of ammunition at the critical moment led to the surrender of several Russian ships, and this was due either to inadequate amounts carried, or to ill shooting, or both. This, no doubt, will not be lost sight of by our Admiralty, and the already liberal allowance of ammunition carried by our vessels will, we feel, be further increased if, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, it is considered necessary, which the recent saving of weight effected by the reduction of other stores carried will render such increase possible without sacrifice of draught. In thus summarising the strength and weakness of certain features of existing designs, we do not lose sight of the greatest human factor in deciding the recent great battle, namely, "Sea Battle Training." This our allies possessed in a marked degree, acquired by faithfully following the example which we have set them; and while our fleets continue to be organised on our present sound basis, and no efforts are spared to accumulate and give effect to the lessons now learnt, we can reasonably hope to achieve like results in any operations in which our fleets may be engaged.

TO OPPOSE COTTON SPECULATORS.

The Chairman of the International Cotton Congress (Herr Kuller of Austria) introduced the questions of the regulation of cotton purchases. He pointed out that when cotton was scarce the buyer had to take what he could get, when it was plentiful, as it was now, was the time for him to complain about the grievances connected with the handling of cotton. The greatest difficulty of the cotton was not the price of the raw material alone, but the great differences in price that were brought about by the action of individuals and not by the action of the law of supply and demand. The only way in which the speculators in cotton could be successfully opposed would be by the establishment of a buying association composed of spinners. By this plan the spinners would have large quantities of cotton under their control, and that fact alone would keep speculators out of the market. The possession of a hundred of two hundred bales would be ample to enable them to control the market. The congress should attend to its organization for getting correct estimates of the crop and correct knowledge of the stock in the hands of spinners. This would check the gamblers very largely. Lancashire pluck and energy had overcome many difficulties in the cotton trade in the past, and he hoped they would be equally successful in leading the opposition to the gambling evil.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 16th at 12.10 p.m. The barometer continues falling slowly over S. China and Formosa.

The existence of an area of low pressure over the Pacific, probably to the E. of Luzon, is still indicated.

Gradients continue slight, and light or moderate E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Light E. winds; fine. Returns from the Loochoos and Japan are lacking.

THE NAVAL COURT.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "DAILY PRESS" BY "WAVING PLUME"]

As in most cases where the navy is concerned there is more care, more attention to detail about the Naval Court than the Military. The Military Court Martial is described as taking place in a poorly furnished, uncleaned, white-washed room, outside which the prisoner is kept standing under the escort of two private soldiers and a sergeant. Courts Martial in the Military Service are so frequent, since even in cases of ordinary drunkenness a soldier can claim to be tried by a District Court Martial instead of accepting the usual fine from his commanding officer, that one fancies that possibly here familiarity has bred contempt and that the dignity of the surroundings of a military court have suffered in consequence. Whatever the reason may be there is a very marked difference between Courts Martial held in the two services. Military justice is administered by no less than four courts. Besides the powers conferred on a commanding officer, these are the General, District, Regimental and Field General Courts Martial. Naval punishments are awarded by one court only, besides those which can be inflicted by the commanding officers of one of His Majesty's ships. This is obviously, a far less cumbersome method, and one which does away with the enormous volumes of paper covered in the administration of punishments in the army for what are frequently perfectly simple crimes to deal with. The fact is a naval captain can avoid imprisonment himself up to ninety days' hard labour, so that most ordinary cases of naval crime are settled on the quarter deck without the necessity for a court martial at all.

As an example of a naval court we will assume that a lieutenant is to be tried for having run his gunboat ashore in a fog. Errors of judgment mistakes endangering the safety of ships or men, are prepressed in the naval service to be due to carelessness or inattention and, unlike military mistakes, are always made the subject of a charge before a court martial. The day before the court the admiral's secretary calls upon the lieutenant and confers with him as to the advisability of pleading guilty and throwing himself on the mercy of the court or fighting the case out. There is a little confidential chat as to witnesses, &c., and the secretary leaves. At 8 a.m. the day appointed for trial one gun is fired by the flagship as an announcement to the fleet that a court is to assemble. At 10 a.m. the members of the court are on board, all men of seniority and experience. The prosecutor is a post captain, also the president. The other members are commanders or senior lieutenants. The court room itself, in charge of an officer—not a corporal as in a military court—is the admiral's fore-cabin. A long table in the centre with a green baize cover is laid with plenty of pens, blotting paper, blue foolscap, pencils and inkpots for each member. The prisoner's sword is laid in the centre of the table whilst around the actual space occupied by the members a rail has been improvised by the ship's carpenter and tastefully decorated, as also are the sky-lights above, with draped flags by the signalmen of the ship. The president, members, and the admiral's secretary, all take their seats, the president at one end of the table, the secretary at the other. "Open the court," orders the president. The officer of the court throws open the door and any members of the public or of the crew can enter the court. The master at arms, a warrant officer in charge of the ship's police, taps at the prisoner's cabin door and marches him solemnly with drawn sword into the presence of the court. Prisoner is accommodated with a chair on the left of the admiral's secretary. There is a pause—a complete silence broken by the sound of hammering far down in the engine room. "Send the officer of the court here!" says the president with great dignity. The officer approaches and salutes. "Tell them to stop that noise on board. I won't have a sound on board the ship whilst the court is sitting!" "Very good, Sir!" replies the officer, hurrying out. The noise ceases and the court proceeds to read the charge, to be sworn in, and to take evidence. The secretary swears all the witnesses and takes the evidence and cross-examination down verbatim. A book with cover like one side and ornamented by a white paper cross on the other is at his right hand. "Roman Catholic or Church of England?" he enquires of each witness. "Roman Catholic? Very well," as he hands the book over to the witness and continues: "The evidence you shall give before this court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, kiss the book, say 'so help me God,' and give me your full name, Christian and surname!" Each witness drapes on and his actual words are written down word for word. He is cross-examined by the prisoner, and by the court, whose mouthpiece is the president. Any question by the court is written down by the members and passed up to the head of the table. The prosecution is finished, the court adjourns at 12 noon for lunch and prisoner is told to have his defence, written or otherwise, ready by 1 p.m. The prosecution in this case has called witnesses as to the facts of the gunboat having stranded at such a time, in such and such a place and in such a manner. The defence is not going to deny these facts but has the onus of proving that nothing was due to lack of precaution, want of skill or inefficiency. After much cross-examination of witnesses, the court is cleared to consider its finding. During this anxious time the prisoner sits himself in his cabin, the master at arms remaining outside. "Cut! his open. Come along, Sir!" he says at length, and the prisoner is marched back to receive the finding of the

court. "The court," announces the president, "finds the charge against the prisoner 'Not Proven.' Hereupon he takes the late prisoner's sword from the table and hands it to him, the members disperse, the secretary collects all the documents and seals them in a large envelope; the guard of marines falls in to salute the departing post captain; and a brilliant pageant comes to an end in the boatwain's pipe. "Watch, nautical court martial room."

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

The sixteenth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of this Company was held at St. George's Building on Saturday afternoon, when there were present:—Mr. A. G. Wood (Chairman), Sir C. P. Chater, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. G. H. Medhurst (Directors), Mr. W. H. Wickham (Manager) and Messrs. E. W. Terry, H. Carmichael, J. Wheeler, E. Roberts, J. R. Michael, P. Taster, J. W. C. Bonnar, A. O. Baptista, Achew and Lun Shiu Lim.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I trust I have your permission to follow the customary course and to take them as read. The directors have much pleasure in submitting these accounts to you as they show a steady increase in the company's operations. Our services now equalling upwards of 34,300 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 are lamps and 15 lifts, against last year 27,500 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 are lamps and 12 lifts. Our earnings have increased correspondingly, the balance of profit and loss account amounting to \$112,100.88 against \$99,969.77 last year. In dealing with this credit balance, after deducting directors' fees in the manner proposed, viz., to pay a dividend of 10 per cent absorbing \$45,000 and writing off plant account for depreciation \$62,648.76, leaving a balance of \$2,151.12 carried forward to next account; the directors would have liked to propose a larger dividend and a smaller amount written off, but they have been restrained from doing so by the following considerations. First, that in all probability we shall require to call up the balance of the unpaid capital, \$150,000 before the end of the year, and by paying a 10 per cent dividend now they will be in a better position to maintain the same per centage next year on the larger capital, and next because some important alterations are about to be made in our distributing system, that is, we are about to replace the greater portion of our overhead wire service through the Central and Eastern parts of the City by underground cables. This amounts very much to replacing an old system of service by a new one, with the sacrifice of the old one. This last, however, quite reached its capacity for service, whereas the new system will enable us to supply a better service through the districts concerned and will allow of extensions into more distant districts as may be required. The cost of these alterations will amount to about \$12,000, and although they will be considerable improvements, still they are very much replacements of old plant by new, and as such have been taken into account by the reports in dealing with the distribution of the funds at their disposal. In the report we have mentioned that we are building a new chimney at the works, the present one being found inadequate for requirements. The cost of this will come into next year's accounts. In the month of March last, tenders for lighting the roads in the Peak District were called for by the Government. Accordingly we put forward one and subsequently learned with regret that our application was unsuccessful. I have only one other matter to put before you and that is about the close of our financial year, now the end of the month of April. We find this for many reasons an inconvenient date for us, whilst two months earlier say the end of the month of February would suit us much better. This involves only altering the date of our financial year to the last day of February, which the directors have power to do; if you approve, the coming financial year for us will thus be 10 instead of 12 months, after that the course will be as usual.

Mr. J. R. MICHAEL—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the very satisfactory report and accounts.

The motion was carried.

Mr. BONNAR moved, and Mr. TERRY seconded the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. G. H. Medhurst and Hon. Mr. Dickson as directors. Carried.

Mr. WHEALEY moved that Messrs. Wood and Medhurst be re-elected.

Mr. CARMICHAEL seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart and Mr. C. W. May were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. TERRY seconded by Mr. LUN SHIU LIM.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday on application.

THE TELEPHONE AT KOWLOON.

Early next month the Telephone Company hope to have the wires at Kowloon in full use, as the cable is just being finished off. A submarine cable has been run from South Point to the Hung Hom Docks, and armoured underground cables are run from the Hung Hom Docks to Cameron Road Exchange, and from this exchange to Yau-mai. Telephone wires are also run like nerves about the Albion Road district.

On the Hong Kong side, the Company intends to run the wires underground from Kennedy Town to North Point, and operations in connection with the laying of the cables have already been commenced in Queen's Road.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

Although warm, Saturday was an ideal day for the third Gymkhana meeting held at the Happy Valley race course. The turf was firm, and some good races were witnessed. The attendance at the opening race was sparse, but as the afternoon wore on the number of on-lookers gradually increased. Between the races, the proceedings were enlivened by selections of music played by the band of the 2nd battalion Royal West Kent Regt. The clerks of the pari-mutuel were kept very busy. They paid only on winners. The highest dividend of the day was paid on Nomination in the Hurdle race Challenge Cup, the amount being \$28.70, while in the "An Revolver" Cup \$28.60 was paid on Banzai, who won from the field with as much ease as a Japanese army can defeat a Russian. Punctually to time H.E. the Governor arrived, accompanied by his A.D.C.'s, and then the racing began, the results being as follows:

THE "AN REVOLVER" CUP.—Presented, Three-Quarter Mile Flat Race, Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China 2 lbs. extra; non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$25. Messrs. Macdonald and Alderton's Banzai 1st 2lbs (Mr. Alderton) 1. Mr. Darius' Bonaventura, 11st 8lbs (Mr. Gagg) 2. Mr. Simeck's Misk, 11lbs (Mr. Simeck) 3. Captain Leslie's Leabury, 9st 10lbs (Captain Leslie) 0. Mr. Leslie's Subterfuge, 1st 7lbs (Hon. Mr. May) 0. Mr. Crickshank's Blackberry, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Crickshank) 0.

Throughout this race the field were well bunched. Black Cherry slightly in the lead, and making the running. While rounding the incline this pony hit against a stump and went down with its rider. Fortunately Mr. Crickshank escaped unhurt, although the pony's knee is badly damaged. On entering the straight, Banzai sprang into the lead and considerably increased his distance from the field, running home an easy winner, with Bonaventura second and Misk third. Time—1.36.

THE PARI-MUTUEL PAID \$28.70.

POLO PONY CHALLENGE CUP.—One Furlong round post. For all bona-fide Polo Ponies to be paid 50s as such by the Committee of the Club. Catch weights at 12 stone. Entrance fee \$3. 1st Prize presented by G. C. Moxon, Esq. 2nd Prize: \$25.

Ben Wyvis, 11st 10lbs (Mr. Johnston) 1. Highlander, 11st 10lbs (Mr. Moxon) 2. Other starters were: K.O.S.B. (Mr. Crickshank), Silver Queen Rose (Mr. Gagg), Yellow Peril (Mr. Moxon) and Hackenschmidt (Mr. Beresford).

This race was run off in heats, the final being between Ben Wyvis, Mr. Johnston up, and Highlander, Mr. Moxon up. The former pony carried home an easy winner. The Pari-Mutuel paid \$11.50.

GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance One Mile—Value \$400. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race open to all China Ponies 5 lbs. extra; non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China 2 lbs. extra. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. To be run for 5 times and to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to send a pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the Season a Cup, value \$100, will be presented to the Owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson's Ca Canby, 11st 2lbs (Mr. Johnston) 1. Mr. Macdonald's Highland Laird, 10st 13lbs (Mr. Alderton) 2. Mr. H. P. White's Beanecke, 10st 13lbs (Mr. Crickshank) 0. Mr. E. Owen's Grafton, 10st 13lbs (Mr. Gagg) 0.

The field got a good start, and as they passed the judge's box for the first time Beanecke led, with Highland Laird second and the field well up. Beanecke increased his lead on passing the football stand, but on going up the incline Highland Laird again pulled level with him, and Ca Canby drew to the fore, taking and maintaining the lead in the home run, Highland Laird getting in a good second. Time—2.09 3/5.

The Pari-Mutuel paid \$7.70.

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Different coloured ribbons are put into sealed envelopes and given to the ladies. Gentlemen ride over hurdle to flag, dismount and take an envelope which will be concealed in one of three baskets of sawdust, ride back over hurdle to winning post. Lady possessing corresponding colour to that in envelope carried by gentleman first past post wins. Entrance fee \$3. 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by the Club.

This was won by Mr. Johnston, nominated by Miss Berkeley, Mr. Crickshank winning the second prize for Mrs. Gagg.

HURDLE RACE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value \$250.—Distance about One Mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 10 lbs. Winner of a Jump race to carry 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China penalized 2 lbs. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. To be run for 5 times and to be won by the pony scoring the most marks in the races for the Cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in the subsequent starts for the Cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to send a pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the Season a Cup, value \$50, will be presented to the Owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. N. H. Rutherford's Nomination, 10st 10lbs (Mr. Simpson) 1.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Glenburn, 10st 10lbs (Mr. Leslie) 2.

Mr. J. Johnston's Ben Royal, 11st 11lbs (Mr. Johnston) 3.

A good start, and the field took the first hurdle together. Nomination then pulled ahead, Glenburn and Ben Royal running neck and neck behind. On passing the football stand the field again drew level, but fell behind. Nomination again going up the slope, Glenburn challenged him while passing the village, but Ben Royal fell some three lengths to the rear. Glenburn took the first hurdle in the straight, but Nomination again pulled ahead and maintained his lead till the finish, winning by half a length. The Pari-Mutuel paid on Nomination \$28.70.

ONE MILE AND A QUARTER PLANT RACE. HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China penalized 2 lbs. Non-winning Jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by W. A. Crickshank, Esq. 2nd Prize: \$25.

Mr. Macdonald's Highlandman, 10st 2lbs (Mr. Alderton) 1.

Mr. Darius' Bonaventura, 11st 8lbs (Mr. Johnston) 2.

Mr. Gagg's Subterfuge, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Gagg) 0.

Mr. J. H. Lewis' Aladdin, 11st 11lbs (Hon. Mr. May) 0.

Mr. Inglis' Forward, 10st 11lbs (Mr. Inglis) 0.

Bonaventura 1, Forward 2, and Subterfuge 3, with the other ponies close up, was the order in which the field passed the grand stand. On rounding the rock they were well bunched, and remained so until entering the straight. Bonaventura being slightly in the lead. Then Highlandman shot ahead and first passed the judge's box, winning hands down. Bonaventura ran second, with Aladdin and Subterfuge tying for third place. Time 2.47 1/5.

The Pari-Mutuel payment was \$24.70.

KITCHENER'S COMMAND IN INDIA.

EXCITEMENT IN SIMLA.

Special telegrams from Simla to the Times of India show that the feeling there when the Government of India announced the appointment of Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army was intense. The telegram said:—

There is great excitement here in military circles at the appointment of Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. It is a general feeling that the power of the Commander-in-Chief will in future be practically unlimited. Lord Kitchener's victory has been generally received with mingled feelings of dismay and enthusiasm as the respective departments are concerned, and there is a strong feeling of sympathy in many quarters with General Elles who has apparently been strongly supported by the Viceroy throughout.

It is understood that General Sir E. Elles has offered to resign his appointment as Military Member under the new condition of things, and that it has been accepted by the King from October 1 next.

A summary of the details of the Secretary of State on Dec. 2, 1904, gives a very striking picture of the circumstances which caused the subsequent important discussion. This discussion consisted of the following:—

The danger of complications on the North West Frontier has been rendered greater by the completion of an additional strategic railway from Central Asia to the northern boundary of Afghanistan. It is clear that the army which would be required to man this line would be a large one, and that the Indian Army would be unable to man it. It is therefore proposed to increase the Indian Army to 100,000 men, and to provide for the transport and supplies which will be enormously increased, and any conditions which might hamper efficiency of cause duplication of work, and delay, or create a conflict of authority as to whether expenditure deemed necessary by one department and not equally necessary by another should be incurred or not, would render the present system of control of the Indian Army unsatisfactory. Circumstances have happened which exposed the Indian Army to a practical test of war with a European power, and the system has escaped criticism from outside. Under these circumstances I would urge on your Excellency's Government immediate consideration of the question.

Lord Curzon replied in March, a summary of his despatch which in the late Indian papers he had in fact, contains the following:—

This is the problem which we are now invited to discuss. Lord Kitchener's main aim is to maintain the integrity of the Indian Empire, and to ensure the safety of the Indian frontier. It is not the first time that proposals of a similar nature have been heard.

On the other hand the hon. Military Member, Sir E. Elles, has replied to the Commander-in-Chief with great fullness, contesting the justice of the proposals, and pointing out the department over which he has presided with much ability for four years, and severely criticising Lord Kitchener's constructive proposals.

The Viceroy claims that his long experience in India enables him to judge perhaps better than others might, and at the end of his despatch he says:—

I am not myself impressed with the argument that it must be so unwise or unsound to submit the proposals of the Commander-in-Chief in India to independent military criticism before they are accepted by Government. The role of the Commander-in-Chief is to advise the Government, and it is not his duty to conduct the military administration of this country in times of peace and to control military operations in war. The Commander-in-Chief's proposals are of a purely military nature, and it is not his duty to conduct the military administration of this country in times of peace and to control military operations in war. The Commander-in-Chief's proposals are of a purely military nature, and it is not his duty to conduct the military administration of this country in times of peace and to control military operations in war.

The Government Gazette says:—A rock has been discovered, with six feet of water on it, at L. V. S. to the N. E. of east point of S. O. O. O. Island, situated N. 36 deg E. 1.35 fms from the Troas Rock buoy. This rock will be marked, from the 1st August, 1905, by a White Nun Buoy, with "Hankow" in Black letters thereon. From the same date the Troas Rock buoy will be a White Nun Buoy, with "Troas" in Black letters thereon.

THE WEATHER IS MORE SETTLED

NOW: LOOK UP YOUR CAMERA.

If you find it to be mostly sunny and we shall clean and re-varnish it for you FREE OF CHARGE. Be quick, as cameras sent in after the 25th inst. will be subjected to the usual charges.

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17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

INTRA-IMPERIAL TRADE.

Senator the Hon. R. W. West on June 5th delivered an address on "Intra-Imperial Trade" to the members of the Australian Chamber of Commerce in London.

Senator West said his address was an expression of his own opinion, formed after some 17 years' experience of public life in Australia, during which period he had been called upon to occupy responsible positions in the State and Commonwealth. Mr. Chamberlain's proposals had been discussed on nearly every platform throughout Australia, and the general election in the Commonwealth, which took place on December 16, 1903, was a clear verdict in favour of the fundamental principle of preferential trade. It was recognized that the details of any business arrangement between the Colonies and Great Britain must be the subject of negotiation, but the principle of preferential trade was not to be sacrificed to the unfounded charges that Australia designed to benefit herself at the expense of the United Kingdom and particularly of its poorer classes. Their attitude was:—If you (the mother country) are prepared to treat, so are we. The arrangement proposed is to be voluntary and mutually advantageous. If you decline, well and good, no harm is done; and there certainly will remain no soreness or irritation on the colonial side. In the millennium 1891-95, the percentage of total imports of Australia from the United Kingdom was 71.27, whereas in 1901-3 it had diminished to 57.2. On the other hand, the percentage of goods imported from foreign countries into Australia in 1891-95 was 17.09, and in the last-mentioned period, 1901-3, it had increased to 30.38. The business methods of the British merchant might to some extent account for the decline in his trade, and he drew attention to some of the causes ascertained when, as Minister of Customs for Victoria, it became his duty to cause an investigation to be made as to the extent to which foreign goods were displacing British goods in that market. American goods, and sometimes German goods, were more closely packed than British goods, without in any way increasing the risk of breakage or damage. British goods could commonly be picked out in the stock of a hardware store by the greater number of broken boxes. Victoria merchants said, "We wait the British wait for the buyers to come to them," and undoubtedly this was the experience in Victoria. Large numbers of German manufacturers were represented by travelling agents, who displayed the greatest energy in traversing the country, as "energy" which amounted to pertinacity. The British lost the trade of Victoria in tactics by failing to pack them in cardboard boxes instead of paper packages. They were to a large extent cut out in the market for cartridges by willing to pack them in packages of 95 instead of 100. Both these defects had now been remedied, but the trade had to be regained. In very many cases the shape of British articles was unsuitable to Victoria; the hammer, for instance, was not in the opinion of Victorian carpenters, nearly so well shaped as the American hammer, but the British pattern seemed unalterable; the same might be said of many tools and articles in common use. All foreign nations trading with the colony had consulars in Melbourne, and the Consuls were to a great extent trade agents. These and like reasons, however, only to a small extent accounted for the loss of Australian trade. The chief operating cause was the fiscal system in force in every nation of the world, save the mother country. It would be misleading to base calculations as to the advantage of preferential trade on Australia's present consumption and output. In 1895, 3,000,000 of square miles they had every variety of soil and climate and enormous areas awaiting cultivation and settlement. But considering the problem how to secure to the mother country the £22,700,000 now taken by foreign countries, he said Australia imported for home consumption of dutiable and free goods a total value of £37,000,000 of this amount, over £10,000,000 represented the value of the free goods, and on many of the articles on the free list duties favourable to Great Britain might easily be imposed against her foreign competitors. Much might be done by the grant of bounties or subsidies. They were now revising their shipping laws, which might be framed so as to differentiate in favour of British shipping. Further concessions might be provided for as regards British goods conveyed to Australia in British ships, as against British goods conveyed in foreign ships. The material was ready at hand for preferential trade, if it was desired to accomplish it. Concessions to Australia would be valuable in regard to at least some of the following commodities:—Meat (live and dead), fruit, wines, butter, cheese, oils, wheat and flour, and other grains. He did not believe this would mean any increase in the cost of food—first of all, because of the competition within the Empire itself; and, secondly, because Australia had found in innumerable instances that the duty was paid by the exporting foreigner, the competition thus created in every way protecting the consumer. But, even if a present small sacrifice on both sides were necessary, it should be cheerfully undertaken, having regard to the increased employment which would follow and to the vast benefit aimed at. It would be a matter of comparatively short time before the British Empire could supply at least the whole of the food products required to be imported to the United Kingdom. In protectionist countries, in some cases, they had had to make temporary sacrifices, but had been amply repaid by results within a limited period. The difficulties were very great; the chief would probably be found at the next election in the cry of the "4d or 5d" or the "food tax" or the "big and little loaf." The value of such sacrifices was, already appreciated by the opponents of Mr. Chamberlain, but when the people became saturated with a sense of the Imperial policy in view, and workmen realized how they were being robbed of employment by other nations whose first consideration had in recent years been self-protection and conservation of their own industries and the development of their own national life, they would conclude "it is the Empire's duty to look after itself in the manner proposed." (Cheers.)



CLARETS.

	1 doz.	2 doz.	4 doz.
VIN ORDINAIRE	\$4.75	\$8.75	\$8.75
COTES	5.35	6.25	9.25
MEDOC	5.75	6.75	9.75
St. EMILION	6.75	7.75	10.75
MARGAUX	7.00	8.00	11.00
St. JULIEN	8.00	9.00	12.00
St. ESTEPHE	10.50	11.50	14.50
Cos St. MICHEL	12.50	13.50	16.50
Ch. LEOVILLE	13.00	14.00	17.00
Ch. LAROSE	13.00	14.00	17.00

AMERICAN.

CALIFORNIA	\$4.75	\$5.75	\$8.75
ZINFANDEL	5.75	6.75	9.75

SPANISH.

VALDEPENAS	\$4.75	\$5.75	\$8.75
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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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THE PUBLIC MAY RELY IMPLICITLY ON GETTING FROM US

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OF THE HIGHEST CLASS. EMBODYING THE VERY BEST MUSICAL AND WEARING QUALITIES

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OUR CLIENTS HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF OUR 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS

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WE ARE BY FAR THE LARGEST IMPORTERS

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IN CHINA, AND STOCK THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

MAKES.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [1903]

SUN FAT & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR. EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, POWERS, GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, BRONZE FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS. No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Any Order Promptly Attended To. Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

Dr. NEWELL WILSON, DENTIST.

Latest American Methods. Reasonable Fees. No charge for examinations. Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. No. 2, PEDDER STREET (next to the General Post Office and opposite to the side entrance to the Hongkong Hotel) Hongkong, 5th 1905. 1370

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and sent to the Press Office, 11th May, 1905.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

By Order of the Board of Directors, I have this day handed over the Management of the HONGKONG BRANCH of the HONGKONG-ASIA BANK to Mr. HUGO SUTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1683]

NOTICE.

The undersigned takes charge from this date, By Order of the Board, W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1684]

TO LET.

THE CHALET, Mount Kellet Road, Peak. Three months, from 9th August next. Apply to—Captain BARNES LAWRENCE, R.N. Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1685]

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE FLAT in the healthiest part of Causeway Road, Top Floor. Magnificent View of Harbour. With immediate possession. Very moderate rental. Apply—Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1686]

OFFICES TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, 18 BANK BUILDINGS at present occupied by Hongkong, Canton and Mexico Steam Boat Company. Apply—M. STEPHENS, Solicitor. Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1687]

IN das Handelsregister der unterzeichneten Konsulate ist zu der Firma WILHELM LAY & CO. eingetragen worden: Der Kaufmann Hans Zingst ist unt. 16. Juni, 1895, zum Handelsvollmachtigten bestellt worden. Canton, den 14. Juli, 1905. KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT. 1688

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. Action No. 218 of 1905. Between LI SHEK PANG, Plaintiff and TSOI YEN, Defendant.

To Mr. TSOI YEN of Nos. 61 & 63, Wyndham Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Gentleman.

TAKE NOTICE that this action was on the 2nd day of June 1905, commenced against you by LI SHEK PANG for payment of the sum of \$5,378.00 and costs and the Court has authorised service of the writ of summons in the said action on you the said defendant TSOI YEN by insertion of this notice once in an English and once in a Chinese newspaper having a circulation in this Colony. AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that you are required to appear to the said writ of summons within eight days after the insertion of the said notice in manner aforesaid inclusive of the day of such insertion, otherwise the action will proceed against you as for default of appearance.

DENNIS & BOWLEY, Supreme Court House, Victoria.

Solicitors for the Plaintiff LI SHEK PANG. Dated this 15th day of July, 1905. [1689]

HONGKONG TYPEWRITING BUREAU 4, Queen's Road Central (1st Floor). Entrance: Duddell Street. Telephone: 454.

Canton Agents: T. EDWARDS & Co.

ALL MACHINES on the market and ACCESSORIES AT AGENCY. REPAIRING, CLEANING and OVERHAULING. We make old machines as new. TYPEWRITING WORK—\$2 per 1,000 words. STENOGRAPHY by arrangement. TYPEWRITING INSTRUCTION—One hour's practice daily—\$5 per month. SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION—Class daily except SATURDAYS—\$10 per month. THE TRIPOGRAPH—Thousands of fac-simile copies made to writing for typists; we shall have much pleasure in recommending pupils having gained efficiency. T. C. SWABY, Proprietor. Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1676]

QUAN WAH & CO. GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS. EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS. Sole Agents of QUAN TAI & Co., Lime Manufacturers. All descriptions of GRANITE and MARBLE FOR EXPORT. Dealers in GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENT. Prices & Estimates on Application. No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [1682]

NOW READY.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS, FROM 1874 to 1904. Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers. Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

INTIMATIONS.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON. GRAND OPENING NIGHT. TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 18TH JULY SANDOW.

THE PERFECT MAN and exponent of Physical Culture, And his GRÆCO-ROMAN ARENA. SUPPORTED BY HIS PUPILS OF ALL NATIONS.

MR. SANDOW has with his Company one pupil, developed by his system, of every prominent nation, who takes part in the performance in all kinds of feats of strength and athletic sport.

The LARGEST COMPANY touring the East. Mr. BERT FLATT, America's Musical Comedian.

Mr. JOHN DORASAMI, the Indian Violin Phenomenon.

Mr. AUGUST DEWAL, Trapeze Equilibrist.

SANDOW'S 25 PUPILS, Expert Wrestlers and Gymnasts.

Plan at the ROBINSON COMPANY. Prices—\$3, \$2 and \$1. Doors Open 8 P.M. Overture 9.15 P.M.

A Special Car will run to the Peak every night 15 minutes after the Performance. Hongkong, 14th July, 1905. [1673]

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION OF A BOATSHED, built of corrugated iron or other non-inflammable material. Particulars as to site, dimensions, etc., may be obtained on application to Adjutant Royal Artillery, Victoria Barracks. Hongkong, 16th July, 1905. [1679]

NOTICE.

TYPEWRITERS CLEANED and REPAIRED by a First-class Mechanic. Apply—T. C. SWABY, 4 Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 4th July, 1905. [1598]

POSITION REQUIRED.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN (aged 29), shortly returning from a Holiday in England, is desirous of obtaining a position of Responsibility in a Hongkong Firm—Secretaryship preferred. Seven years' Far Eastern business experience; highest references and qualifications. Apply to—"BARDSELY," Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 8th July, 1905. [1626]

COMPRADORE WANTED.

WANTED: A COMPRADORE by an European firm doing piece goods and a general business. Must furnish security for \$50,000. Apply by letter to—R. S. T. Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 6th July, 1905. [1610]

TUITION.

LESSONS given in English. Apply—P. O. BOX 335, Hongkong, 4th July, 1905. [1594]

A. LING & CO., FURNITURE STORE. PLATED GLASS and CROCKERY. WARE, &c., &c.; and POUGHOW LACQUERED WARE. 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [222]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH. THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH. ELEY'S SCHULTZE'S, AMBERITE and KYNOC'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety. WM. SCHMIDT & CO. Hongkong 28th November, 1902. 100

BANKS

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—Sh. Tals. 7,500,000. HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Tientsin, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Peking, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS, BANK, LIMITED. DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON BRANCH. DIRECTION DER DISCOUNT GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. HUGO SUTER, Sub-Manager. Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [62]

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—£1,500,000. SUBSCRIBED—£1,250,000. PAID-UP—£625,000. RESERVE FUND—£110,000.

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2½ per annum on the Daily balance. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. For 6 months 3½ per cent. For 3 months 3 per cent. A. R. LINTON, Acting Manager. Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [26]

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—£2,000,000. RESERVE FUND—£2,000,000. HOLDERS—£2,000,000. RESERVE FUND—£2,000,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2½ per annum on the Daily balance. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. For 6 months 3½ per cent. For 3 months 3 per cent. T. P. O'CONNOR, Manager. Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [29]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. PAID-UP CAPITAL—£10,000,000. RESERVE FUND—£10,000,000. STEERING RESERVE—£10,000,000. SILVER RESERVE—£8,000,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS—£10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman. A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq., H. SCHUBERT, Esq., E. GOETS, Esq., H. SHELL, Esq., G. H. MEDHURST, Esq., N. A. SIEBE, Esq., A. J. KEYMUND, Esq., Hon. R. SHAWAN, F. SALINGER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH. MANAGER: Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 3½ per cent. per annum. J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [23]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER). CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Yen 5,000,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP—Yen 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Amoy, Anping, Fuzhou, Keelung, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Shanghai, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD. Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be learnt on application. S. SHIGENAGA, Manager. Hongkong, 12th November, 1904. [1121]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION. Fiscal Agents of the United States in China, the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE—Gold \$10,000,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP—Gold \$3,250,000. RESERVE FUND—Gold \$3,250,000. HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK. LONDON OFFICE: Throgmorton House, E.C. Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED. UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS' BANK.

BRITISH LINES COMPANY BANK. The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application. CHARLES R. SCOTT, Manager. 20, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 28th May, 1905. [1062]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK. THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. ESTABLISHED 1880. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Yen 24,000,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP—Yen 13,000,000. CAPITAL UNPAID—Yen 6,000,000. RESERVE FUND—Yen 3,720,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokio, Kobe, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Port Arthur, Chiochi.

LONDON BANKERS: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. PARB'S BANK, LIMITED. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS' BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months 3½ per cent. For 6 months 3 per cent. For 3 months 2½ per cent. TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. [27]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

THE Authority given by us to Mr. A. M. DA CRUZ to sign the name of our firm for procurement has been withdrawn. BARETTO & CO. Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [1606]

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at No. 15, Queen's Road Central as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the style of CRUZ, BASTO & CO. A. M. DA CRUZ, J. M. F. BASTO. Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [1607]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED. MR. WILLIAM WILSON has this day assumed charge of the Company as Acting Chief Manager during the absence on leave of Mr. W. B. DIXON, or until further notice. By Order of the Board of Directors. C. P. CHATER, Chairman. Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [1608]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED. AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for six months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th instant (both days inclusive). By Order of the Board of Directors: A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1655]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED. AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per Share for six months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th instant (both days inclusive). By Order of the Board of Directors: A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1656]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED. General Agents for THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LD. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1658]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED. NOTICE. THE CERTIFICATE No. 695 for Shares numbered 2381, on which the sum of \$50 has been paid up, standing in the Register in the name of KHEE SHING, having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the thirty-first day of August next, a New Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Society and the old certificate will thereafter be held as null and void. By Order of the Board of Directors: C. MONTAGUE EDE, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [1644]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE. MRS. GILLANDERS "GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [761]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE "BRAESIDE." A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate. Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road, (late of "Tang Yuen"). Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1535]

TO LET. FURNISHED ROOM with Board in Private Family. Apply—J. D. Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [1498]

TO LET. FURNISHED ROOM with Board. Tennis Court. Near Ferry, Kowloon. Apply—S. S. Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [1384]

TO LET. SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. First floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Second floor, Nos. 12 & 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Apply to—S. BISNEY, Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, 7th June, 1905. [1398]

TO LET. TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals. Apply to—HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD. Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1568]

TO LET. MEIRION, No. 2, THE PEAK. Immediate possession. Apply to—E. JONES HUGHES. Hongkong, 6th June, 1905. [1166]

TO LET

TO LET. NO. 11, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms, from 1st June, 1905. Apply to—E. A. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong, 13th May, 1905. [1119]

TO LET. A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED BED-ROOM To Let, with immediate Possession, in good and healthy locality. Apply to—"W." Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1652]

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE Property known as the BELLE VUE HOTEL, Nagasaki. Address—J. E. D. Care of Japan Chronicle Office, Kobe. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1650]

TO LET. "BELLEVUE" PEAK ROAD; from 1st August. Apply to—S. A. SETH, Care of Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1651]

TO LET. GOWDOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town. Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [1539]

TO LET. NO. 74, CAINE ROAD. No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [84]

TO LET. HOUSES Nos. 47, 49, 49 & 50, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON; Residential Flats with Sitting Room, Bed Room, Bath Room, Fireplaces, Gas Fittings, &c., entirely European style. Rental very moderate. Possession 1st August, 1905. Apply to—CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO. 15 & 16, Praya West, Hongkong. Hongkong, 6th July, 1905. [1614]

TO LET. OFFICE ROOMS at Nos. 12 & 14, Queen's Road Central (Corner House); also GODOWNS at Back. Can be let separately or wholly. Rent moderate, cheaper if the whole is taken over long lease. SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Shawan, Tones & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on lease. Apply to—CHUNG SHUN KOO, 12 & 14, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 24th December, 1904. [92]

HONGKONG CLUB. TO LET. TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the Club, from 1st September next, suitable for Office. For particulars apply to the undersigned. C. H. GRACE, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [1350]

TO LET. TOP FLOOR, No. 4, Morrison Hill Road, consisting of 2 spacious rooms, large hall, kitchen and bathroom complete. Apply at 4, Morrison Hill Road. Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1562]

TO LET. NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE. FLATS in Morrison Terrace, facing the Polo Ground. OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PINE). GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST. A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 29th June, 1904. [81]

TO LET. WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION "FOREST LODGE" Caine Road. Apply to—H. N. MODY. Hongkong, 2nd May 1905. [1114]

TO LET. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; No. 2, SELBOURNE VILLAS (No. 10, KENNEDY ROAD); 8 Rooms House. Servants' quarters detached. Lately renovated throughout. Apply to—MOK KOON YUK, Compradore Office, Batterfield & Swire. Hongkong, 24th May, 1905. [1225]

TO LET. NOS. 2, 5, 6, BARROW TERRACE, KOWLOON. THREE NEW HOUSES, CASTLE ROAD, HONGKONG. Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LD. 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1234]

TO LET UNFURNISHED—AT THE PEAK. WITH Immediate Entry. LYEE MUN, BARKER ROAD, containing 2 Reception Rooms, 4 Good Bedrooms, Excellent Bathrooms and Servants' Quarters. The House is comparatively new and is in excellent repair, splendid view of the Harbour and very convenient for Tramway station at Plantation Road. Apply to—RUSSO-CHINESE BANK. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1905. [1130]

TO LET. SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Building. Apply to—LAUTS, WEGENER & CO. Hongkong, 4th March, 1905. [1166]

TO LET

TO LET. OFFICES on First Floor No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, at present occupied by myself. FERD. BORNEMANN. Hongkong, 14th July, 1905. [1671]

TO LET. "THE OAK," No. 33, CONDUIE ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Tennis Court. Apply to—C. F. DE CARVALHO, Care of H. and S. Bank. Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [1179]

TO LET. "TANG YUEN" No. 18, MACDONNELL ROAD, containing 19 Rooms and Bath Rooms; a well laid out Garden and Lawn. Full View of Harbour. Lately occupied as a First-Class Hotel. Part or whole of premises can be let. Apply to—LUK CHEUK MAN, No. 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1653]

TO LET. NOS. 4 & 5, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, KOWLOON. Five Roomed Houses; Tennis Court. Apply to—ARRATTOON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 13th June, 1905. [1434]

TO LET. NO. 3, GRANVILLE AVENUE, KOWLOON. Electric Light. Immediate possession. Apply to—HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD. Hongkong, 20th June, 1905. [1477]

TO LET. EYRIE, Unfurnished. Newly repaired, No. 4, BELLIOS TERRACE, 1st Row. No. 2, " " 3rd Row. 2 FRONT ROOMS in No. 15, Queen's Road Central, (over Messrs. Caldwell Macgregor & Co.'s premises). No. 1, DES VUEX VILLAS BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, low rental. 2nd FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Anteroom and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Office. Apply to—Linstead & Davis, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [90]

TO LET. IN Hotel Mansions THREE OFFICES commanding position on Front. Apply—M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor, 18 Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 28th March, 1905. [845]

TO LET. UNFURNISHED at No. 31, CAINE ROAD (Possession 1st October, 1905). SIX-ROOMED HOUSE and Garden. Healthy locality. Three storied building. View of Harbour. SECOND FLOOR, No. 38, Elgin Street, Possession 1st August, 1905. Apply to—CHOW DART TONG, Care of DARTLEY & CO., Top Floor No. 19, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1632]

TO LET. TWO ROOMS and Verandah on the First Floor of the "Hotel Mansions" facing the New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel. Apply to—A. F. J. SOARES, No. 1, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 10th July, 1905. [1633]

TO LET FURNISHED. HOUSE in SEYMOUR TERRACE, overlooking the Harbour, with Garden and Tennis Court. Apply to—"SEYMOUR," Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [1642]

TO LET OR FOR SALE. DUNREYD 33, Robinson Road. Apply to—HO U. MING, 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 17th June, 1905. [953]

TO LET. FOUR or FIVE OFFICE ROOMS on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions" facing the New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel. Apply—Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [675]

TO LET. NEW EUROPEAN HOUSES in Cameron and Des Voeux Roads, Kowloon. Electrical Fittings for Lights, &c. Possession about 1st June. Apply to—CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO., 15 & 16, Connaught Road, Praya W. Hongkong, 15th April, 1905. [1630]

TO LET. DWELLING HOUSES on Pedder's Hill, occupation from 1st June. For Further Particulars, apply to—DAVID BARSSON & CO., LD. Hongkong, 6th April, 1905. [997]

TO LET. "PARKSIDE" KOWLOON, a Six Roomed Detached House standing in its own Grounds, facing the King's Park. For Particulars, apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 24th May, 1905. [1284]

TO LET. NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables, entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads. For full particulars, apply to—Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [478]

A GOOD TIP.

The distressing symptoms which follow over indulgence in stimulants, excessive smoking, indigestion, nervousness, and other ailments are promptly overcome by the use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

If you have a coated tongue and a bad stomach, a teaspoonful of Abbey's Salt in a glass of water upon arising will immediately cleanse the tongue and sweeten the stomach.

Abbey's Salt is a pleasant, cooling, invigorating effervescent tonic. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver, bowels, and the system generally. It aids digestion, promotes excretion, purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Abbey's Salt also makes a delicious refreshing and invigorating drink at any time. It is not unlike Soda Lemonade and is particularly enjoyable as a healthful beverage in hot climates.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists or Stores and by WATKINS, Limited, and A. S. WATSON, Limited, of Hongkong.

The ABBEY FRUIT SALINE COMPANY, Limited, 144 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, England. [1243-2]

WAR STORES SCANDAL.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.
The report of General Sir William Butler's Committee on the war stores scandal was published yesterday.

When the Army in South Africa was reduced in 1902 on the termination of hostilities, the authorities were faced with a difficult problem owing to the accumulation of stores, and out of this situation arose a dual system. The Committee point out:

"In June 1902, the military authorities held immense accumulations of food supplies in South Africa. These would have sufficed to feed more than 300,000 men and 20,000 animals for four months. This food and forage were distributed among numerous depots in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, and Natal. The chief depot was at Pretoria, where were also the military headquarters and the office of the Director of Supplies. Outside the military bases, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony had been completely denuded of food supplies, whether of meat or cereals. The price of provisions, always high in South Africa, had become abnormally extravagant. Money, even when paid, owing to the high rates at which labour had been remunerated and to the wages paid to the irregulars, was scarce. Its distribution was general throughout the country.

Under such economic conditions the holders of the only food supply in a territory of great extent might reasonably have anticipated being able to dispose of their surplus stocks of food and forage at rates advantageous to the State. They held this food under conditions of price, freightage, and transport of a distinctly favourable character.

SIX OR SEVEN MILLIONS INVOLVED.

In June Lord Kitchener telegraphed to the War Office that "he contemplated being able to sell locally good quality of reserve of forage at good prices." Communications followed, and on June 18 Lord Kitchener called that he was "putting in orders to-day the organisation under Colonel Morgan, Army Service Corps, of a special department, called the Sales Department, who will take over all surplus animals and articles for disposal, and keep strict ledgers and accounts of all transactions," adding, "I think this is advisable, as the money involved will reach probably some six or seven millions." On June 23 Lord Kitchener left South Africa, being succeeded by Lord-General Sir Northbrook. In spite of the previously expressed view of the Quartermaster-General, local contracts for the supply of the Army were made with the concurrence of the Director of Contracts.

Thus, a system under which the Army would concurrently sell with one hand and buy with the other the same article, or a similar description of the same article, had its inception in South Africa, and those concurrent dealings were to be worked by the Army Service Corps, under Colonel Morgan as Director of Sales as well as Director of Supplies.

Colonel Morgan was succeeded by Colonel Hipwell on Nov. 5, 1902, but from Sept. 25 they exercised joint administration, the former retaining in his exclusive charge all questions of sales, retrospective and prospective, and Colonel Hipwell assuming the conduct of current and future business in other matters. The Committee describe Colonel Morgan's various offices, and the activities of his brother, "the holder of various agencies and occupations" in the companies and firms who tendered for the supply and purchase contracts. It is stated:

"He is agent for Meyer and Co., for English and Co., and subsequently, or at the same time, he appears in a similar capacity, or as a partner, to Wilson and Worthington in the deal over which already mentioned. He was also connected with the Field Forces canteen in the purchase of cigarettes in Egypt. He appears to have arrived in South Africa about July or August, 1902. Some witnesses have stated that he was there at an earlier period, that it is certain that he remained in South Africa after Colonel Morgan quitted the country.

A PROFITABLE CONTRACT.
On Nov. 25 Meyer's tender to supply forage was accepted, and the tender to buy forage was submitted on Dec. 4, and the Committee point out:

"A comparison between the prices at which Meyer was to buy from and sell to us at Pretoria (e.g., of the beef seen from the following table:

Meyer paid us. We paid Meyer.

For cattle 11s. per 100lb. 17s. 11d. per 100lb. 6s. 11d. For sheep 10s. per 100lb. 17s. 6d. per 100lb. 7s. 6d. For mutton 8s. 6d. per 100lb. 14s. 3d. per 100lb. 5s. 6d. For mutton 8s. 6d. per 100lb. 16s. 9d. per 100lb. 6s. 6d.

As already stated, on or about Jan. 10, 1903, Meyer was formally declared the purchaser of a vast quantity of forage throughout the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Ten days earlier he had already begun to supply the troops at rates which probably made him the readiest reckoner of profit of whom the history of military contracts has any record. Taking the item of oats as an example, the conditions of deal left him approximately a penny a bushel of 21 sterling upon every 300lb. of oats which he sold him and which he transferred back to us. This evidence given by Colonel Hipwell and others shows the actual method or machinery of exchange which followed. We still continued to store and issue practically as before the contract had been made, and some 60,000 animals became the daily gross gainers upon oats alone of something over £2,000 sterling.

OTHER OFFICERS CONCERNED.
The cumulative effect upon the mind of the Committee of the inquiry into the six specific

cases referred to them was such that they were compelled to abandon the belief in isolated instances of error, and eventually "the idea of even culpable negligence had to be abandoned, and in its place the impression of cleverly-arranged contrivances substituted." Continuing, the Committee report:

SOURCE OF THE IRREGULARITIES.
The Stores Department, the Wilson and Worthington firm, and the Meyer and Sons preserved meat, the Meyer oats payment, the double concurrent sales to and purchases from Meyer, the boards of condemnation irregularly held upon supplies which had already passed into contractors' hands, the loosely-worded tenders and contradictory acceptance, which were no contracts because of the most obvious verbal inaccuracies, the favourable procedure as to amendment of tenders shown to particular persons, the authorities for the various refunds, contractors allowed to be their own sureties—these and many similar irregularities were the work of the office of the Director of Supplies, and the military personnel concerned in them might be reckoned in a single numeral.

The impression may have arisen that the whole Army Service Corps in South Africa was governed in these transactions. There is no evidence in support of this idea. On the contrary, there is proof that decisions by which these transactions were authorised were given in opposition to the opinion of the officers of the Army Service Corps, who, at outside stations, had to deal locally with these questions. In all these transactions we find the office of the Director of Supplies, Pretoria, which in the natural order of things should have been a controlling influence upon exterior extravagance, and the main safeguard of the public purse against their irregular demands of the contractor—we find this body acting in a spirit directly at variance with these duties. The refunds granted are now seen to have been given against just claim or common sense. Indeed, had the contractors changed places with the officers of the Director of Supplies, neither in the management of the contracts and concurrent sales, the looseness of their wording, or in the decisions which were subsequently given upon them, could the unfavourable mind of the controlling body against the public interest have been more strongly manifested.

WAR OFFICE KNOWLEDGE OBTAINED.

Reviewing, from the telegram of July 1, 1902, the entire course of these sales and contracts, with the losses that followed them, the Committee can only see a succession of situations by which an ultimate goal has been attained—that goal being handing over to a few contractors the great bulk of the surplus food and forage belonging to Government at "absurdly low prices." First, we see the inception of the sale and the contract systems, put forward with anticipations of profit and success. We come next to the failure of the sales, to the continued increase of stocks, not only automatically, but by continuing to decrease the price, but by pouring into Pretoria stocks from the seaport bases, and the fresh stock of overseas imports. We find that this steadily increasing congestion was never referred to specifically in the correspondence with the War Office, but, on the contrary, we find silence and omissions, which all tended to obscure from the War Office the knowledge of what was happening in these supplies in the Transvaal. A single telegram would have sufficed to clear the situation. It was not sent.

Then we have in long series manipulated tenders—the many visits of a few favoured contractors to the office of the Director of Supplies; understandings and conversations many, documents few, losses, and inconclusive; "underhand tenders" they are described by the highest legal authority in the Transvaal.

SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL PERSONS.

Behind these elusive companies we catch glimpses of some substantial financial persons, moving in a background which we cannot pierce. There are anomalies everywhere. In a country replete with money from the lavish expenditure of the war, and where food, save ours, is almost entirely absent, the Government can get so scanty sales for their supplies. When we sell a consignment to a random purchaser he resells it at a profit of from 50 per cent to 300 per cent. Food and forage, for which there is no apparent demand in the interior, are continually coming forward from the coast at high cost for railings. They come forward apparently only to be sold on arrival for a nominal price, their sale rendering the Government liable for Customs duty, which in some cases is alone greater than the total price they have realised. Through all this maze of seeming ineptitude the figure of Mr. Morgan, the brother of the Director of Supplies, moves continuously—the agent of "numerous companies," the selected servant of favoured firms. He has come upon the scene in August, 1902, but it was not until Oct. 31 that he receives his brother's sanction to appear openly as the engaged servant of the contractor Meyer.

It is matter of public knowledge now that Mr. F. Morgan's share in the profits arising out of the single case of the sale of chaff reached the sum of £213. One by one the reasons given for the dual dealings with Meyer have been dissipated under the scrutiny of the Committee. The anticipated and expected savings had no foundations in fact. The supply personnel could not be materially reduced, nor the rent of ground nor the loss through deterioration saved, except in a few isolated instances.

The supplies were still being poured in to increase congestion and deterioration, to diminish values by adding to the Government loss through sales rates and Customs duties, and to render generally our position more hopeless, until finally the overweighted ship of Government supplies drifted to shore a derelict in the contractor's hands.

LOSS MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVOIDED.

One channel of safety lay open all this time. It was safe, simple, and needed no effort of administrative steering to reach. We had only to refuse the tenders offered, and to continue to use our own staff for our own animals on our own ground. They were both together at our stations. Nothing need have been altered or added to. We preferred to buy our own forage from a man to whom we had just sold it at some 60 per cent more than he had given us for it. We were still to store it—to carry it to our animals, and it was to stand in our forage yards at our risk of deterioration.

More than this, it was at any moment open to the local authorities, even after they had landed themselves in the dual difficulty, to suspend the working of this enormous profit to the contractor, and to have made issues from our reserve forage to our own animals, under Clause 15, conditions of contract. The Committee feel that it is unnecessary to say more in this report about these sales and contracts.

They cannot, however, refrain from adding that they have never been able to understand why a method of meeting all the civil and military requirements at the end of the war was not adopted, viz., handing over to the Repatriation Department the whole surplus Army stock at a joint valuation. This simple stroke of the pen—administrative method between two departments of the State would, the Committee think, have saved much money and placed an effective barrier against the various activities alluded to in this report.

ADMINISTRATION FROM HOME.

They turn to consider the question from another point of view—administration from home. It appears to the Committee that a great error was made in not having sent to South Africa the conclusion of the war a specially trained select-officer of high rank, and a small but very capable staff of civil and military officials, who would have taken in hand the entire business of winding up the war, the disposal of surplus stock by sale or by shipment to England, and, generally speaking, replacing the haphazard and always wasteful ways of war by regular methods of peace administration. Such a mission would have cost a few thousand pounds, and the Committee think it would possibly have saved the State some millions sterling. Everything called for such action. The officers who had gone through the war were not only tired and stale from their labours on active service, but they were the least fitted to carry on the war. After two and a half years of the waste which is natural to service in the field it would be idle to expect from them a resumption of peace methods upon strict economic lines.

Against them would be pitted men already versed in every detail of the Colonial contractor's art, who would be certain to redouble their various financial activities in face of the source of profit from which they had already drawn so large a harvest. On the one side a few officials anxious to get back to England, on the other new activities and old organisations which had only strengthened and quickened under the pressure of a fleeting opportunity. This is not an imaginary picture. The minutes of evidence hold many proofs that the signing away of thousands of pounds, the granting of subcontracts or refunds, and the acceptance of a contractor's proposition without inquiry or comment, were regarded as ordinary occurrences in everyday administration, worthy of less attention than would have been bestowed upon a few pounds or shillings in a similar situation at home. Nevertheless, the Committee feel (while giving due weight to these considerations) that the losses which the public have suffered through the series of transactions following the war have arisen from causes greater than those of administrative errors, neglect, or omissions.

QUESTIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Mitigating circumstances may possibly be found to affect the measure and character of the responsibility ascribable to particular individuals in the efficient Director of Supplies; but the Committee do not believe that these mitigations can affect the collective responsibility of the entire office. They have recognised throughout that responsibility for policy and administration in South Africa must rest beyond the office of the Director of Supplies. Cases of individual responsibility particularised must be taken, therefore, as subject to the reservation that, wherever higher authority can be proved to have been given, that authority has covered, in part or wholly, subordinate action. The Committee have it in evidence that Colonel Hipwell was not himself aware of the dual system until after Meyer had been accepted as contractor on Nov. 25, 1902. The Committee realise the difficulties which lie in the way of allotting to particular persons exact responsibility upon any matter where collusion has to be proved. In such cases documents are usually unknown, and unless one or other of the parties breaks the compact the secret is not likely to be disclosed. Taking the entire situation in South Africa during the six months following the war, as it has come before the Committee in the evidence, and reviewing all the circumstances, they agreed that it is impossible to absolve Colonel Morgan of having produced and foreseen the situation which was subsequently reached, and which was already in sight when he quitted South Africa.

COLONEL MORGAN HELD ANSWERABLE.

As to this office's precise share of responsibility for the dual system, they leave that to the contractor for himself. The Committee hold Colonel Morgan entirely answerable for the grave scandals which have arisen through his brother's connection with contracting firms, and even accepting the explanation that he has given and his correspondence with Meyer attached, they consider that in allowing his brother to enter into agencies or connections with contractors or Army purchasers in South Africa, he contravened not only the letters of the regulations defining the conduct of officers, but that he acted entirely in opposition to the spirit and traditions of the Army. The Committee do not consider that at this stage they should define more minutely the measure of responsibility to be attached to all the officers (and their subordinates), whose names were connected with the Director of Supplies' Office at Pretoria in the year following the close of the war. They put this limitation upon themselves only because there still remain unexamined by them the last cases of the dual system, those of Meyer, Wilson, and Worthington, and other persons, which took place in 1902-03. These cases have not been specially referred to the Committee. Further search on the lines suggested may discover instances of contrivance or ineptitude, and even enable investigation to reach that hitherto impenetrable background already mentioned, where some deeper calculator has his abode.

THE PRINCIPLE ONLY TOUCHED.

Finally, the Committee desire to draw attention to the fact that they are not a disciplinary body, nor have they been constituted to receive evidence upon oath. They have had to conduct their inquiries subject to numerous difficulties and several limitations, and time has not been allowed them in which to extend their investigations into the great body of the transactions lying outside the cases specified in the second paragraph of their reference. They have only been able to touch the fringe of that region. The case of the Imperial Cold Storage Company, in which Meyer was a prominent figure, and Colonel Morgan was closely identified, the fuller investigation into the character of "the companies which had to be created" for the purchase of our supplies, the fact that the members of these companies or firms could seek safety in bankruptcy whenever it suited their designs to do so, the solution to problems suggested by passing references in the evidence to some shadowy personality occasionally showing in the background of these transactions; these and many other subjects have had to be passed by with scanty and insufficient notice.

The Committee feel that before these grave questions can be set at rest evidence on oath will have to be taken, and the difficulties of place and distance removed or lessened by the original terms of the trouble being made also the scene of its investigation.

SPORT OF QUESTIONABLE "CONTRACTORS."

And there is another point, perhaps the strongest of all, to which the Committee must refer. It is: Are the taxpayers of this country to continue to be the sport of the many questionable contractors who are ready to follow their several avocations in the wake of a war as they are also willing to be its plunders? In the face of the evidence which the Committee have gathered with a note of irony seems to run through the classes in the War Office contract forms, which relate at length the pains and penalties visited upon the contractor who has been found practising the arts of corruption or attempting collusive operations with some military underling in the course of an Army contract.

One is disposed to ask: Are the civil offenders, who are the object of so much precautionary provision in the Army form, ever brought to book in the substance? Where does their punishment come in? For it seems to the Committee that they, or the nebulous civilian personalities behind them, are the chief offenders against the nation to which by birth or naturalisation they belong. Some dainty pantaloon in uniform—over some agile harlequin in a helmet—very occasionally to be caught, but the chief member of the Committee has informed his colleagues that in the course of many years' experience he can only call to mind one case where the civil practitioner in a military scandal has been brought to justice, and in that solitary instance the offender, when released from a period of fifteen months' incarceration, was received by his fellow-townsmen with many manifestations of civic triumph.

OTHER OFFICERS CONCERNED.

Detailed reports are made upon the six cases inquired into. In the famous chaff case, the price obtained at Pretoria was 4d per 100lb less than the mere cost of railway carriage from Durban. The Committee record that they "have no doubt that Meyer was a favoured contractor in relation both to his supply to us and his purchases from us." As an instance of the loss to the public which occurred in some of these sales in the single item of Customs duties alone, the Committee have noted that on sales in Natal (between November, 1902, and June, 1903), producing a total credit to the public of £13,014, the Customs claims alone amounted to £16,902. Finally, the Committee report:

As regards the responsibility which the Committee consider belongs to Colonel Hipwell in relation to all these cases, they are of opinion that the officer was actively and fairly in the position of Director of Supplies, South Africa, that he failed to control the working of his office, and that he permitted the subordinate officials an undue freedom in the exercise of functions which properly belonged to himself. In these respects the Committee must hold him answerable in a large measure for the various irregularities in procedure and losses which subsequently occurred.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich George and Co., in their weekly share list, dated the 15th July, 1935, say:—There has been a better inquiry this week and rates for a good many stocks have hardened. The sterling demand rate on London is 1 1/2, while rates on Shanghai are 7 1/2 for Bank 7 1/2, and 7 1/2 for a three days sight Private Bill. Bankster in London is quoted 27 1/2, and Consols £200.

BANK SHARES.—The success of the Japanese Loan, and the splendid result of the past half-year, has caused the London rate for Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares to go up to £200, while here business has been done at \$890, subject to audit, the directors will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of 12 1/2 pence per share, and to the Reserve Fund \$100,000, carry forward about \$1,000,000. National Bonds have advanced to \$32.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions sold at \$700, but are wanted now at \$705. China Traders, owing to the talked-about amalgamation with another local company having fallen through, receded to \$67, but at that and at \$68 large quantities of shares have been taken off the market. Fresh negotiations having apparently been commenced, the market has steadily, until yesterday up to \$73 was paid at which rate, however, there are sellers.

An informal meeting of shareholders has been called for the 17th instant, to discuss this question and to arrive at a decision. North China and Yangtze are unchanged. Cantons are firmer with buyers at \$322 1/2.

FILE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong has improved to \$305 buyers, while a few small lots of Chinas are on offer at \$86 and \$85.

SHIPPING SHARES.—Hongkong, Canton and Marine Steamship Shares are wanted at \$266, Indo-China changed hands at \$97 to \$98 cash and end of the month, but the market is firmer with cash buyers at \$93 or the dividend of 6 pence paid here on 13th instant (at an exchange of 1s 10 1/2d—\$62.52 per share). London quotes 49 10s. 6d., while Shanghai quotations are 7s. 7 1/2 buyers, and 7s. 7 1/2 sellers.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have declined further, selling at \$212 to \$210, and there are more shares on offer at \$211. Luxons might be had under the quotation of \$30.

MIXING SHARES.—Charbonnages are quoted \$430; at a meeting held in Paris on 30th May, report and accounts for 1934 were passed. The total production of coal during the year amounted to 230,382 tons (against 267,333 tons in 1933 and 316,618 tons in 1932), while sales amounted to 212,236 tons (against 260,637 tons in 1933 and 262,232 tons in 1932). Sales of briquettes amounted to 77,895 tons (against 57,569 tons in 1933 and 57,181 tons in 1932), thus showing a small but steady improvement.

The profits and loss account, including Frs. 57,332.29 carried forward from 1933, after being debited with Frs. 78,921.45 transferred to legal reserve (which will then stand at Frs. 334,662.23), Frs. 13,500 transferred to an insurance fund, Frs. 274,651.92 written off for depreciation, Frs. 305,500 for rapid debentures and cost of conversion of the 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. debentures, an after allowing for all other charges,

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I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 657,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,001,268 12 9The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1935. [1567]

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1934. 13

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIN-LA-CHAPELLE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1935. 181

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PAKLING"	On 18th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ACHILLES"	On 28th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ANTENOR"	On 3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"MACHAON"	On 4th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ORFÈS"	On 5th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ULYSSES"	On 8th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"OOPACK"	On 9th August.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP...	"HYSON"	On 18th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP...	"TELEMACHUS"	On 24th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP...	"AJAX"	On 1st August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP...	"IDOMENEUS"	On 15th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP...	"STENTOR"	On 20th August.
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TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"TELEMACHUS"	On 15th July.

For Freight apply to—

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.** [9-10]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

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CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"HUPEH"	On 17th July.
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Hongkong, 15th July, 1905. [11]

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STEAMERS.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1905
SACHSEN	THURSDAY 30th July
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY 2nd August
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 18th August
PRINZ ETEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 30th August
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 13th September
ROON	WEDNESDAY 27th September
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 11th October
ZHETEN	WEDNESDAY 25th October
PRINCESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 8th November
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 22nd November
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 6th December
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 20th December

ON THURSDAY, i.e. 20th day of JULY, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship
"SACHSEN," Captain F. v. Lottum-Petersen, with MAILED PASSENGERS,
PEOPLE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on TUESDAY, the 18th July. Cargo and
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Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
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Hongkong, 15th July, 1905. [5]

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SEA OF JAPAN, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR
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"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	July 22nd, 1905.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Motomchin	August 12th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,193	Schultz	September 1st, 1905.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wegmann	September 26th, 1905.

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1905. [13]

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SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 18th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	Tuesday, 18th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	"TUNGSHING"	Friday, 21st July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 21st July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA and SAMAANG	"CHUNSANG"	Friday, 21st July, 3 P.M.

* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted
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HONGKONG, 17th July, 1905. GENERAL MANAGERS. [18]

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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED OR ON ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
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Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [16]

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MARITIMES.

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Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. "TOKIN" 8th Aug.
S.S. "SYDNEY" 22nd Aug.
S.S. "ARMAND BEHIO" 5th Sept.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [2]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALDERSHOT, British str., 1,354, Adam, 24th
July.—Chinking 26th June, General—
Dodwell & Co.

BLACKHEATH, British str., 1,719, W. T. Sher-
born, 11th July.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 7th
July, General.—Dodwell & Co.

Bourbon, French str., 991, Sisco, 10th July.—
Saigon 7th July, General.—Chinese.

BRAND, Norwegian str., 1,519, J. Johansen,
13th July.—Chinking 6th July, Rice.

CHILDAK, Norwegian str., 1,102, Arnesen, 9th
July.—Calcutta 23rd June, Coal.—Agard,
Thoresen & Co.

CHUNANG, British str., 1,418, H. Cox, 12th
July.—Pekalongan 3rd July, Sugar.—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLAN MACKENZIE, British str., 1,921, G. W.
Wittman, 11th July.—Kobe 6th July,
General.—Arnhold, Kargberg & Co.

CRABHALL, British str., 2,808, Milne, 13th
July.—New York 29th April, Case Oil.—
Standard Oil Co.

CYRUS, British str., 2,174, J. W. Knox, 11th
July.—Calcutta 23rd June, Coal.—Order.

DEUFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, Jens Bing,
17th June.—Hamburg 1st May, General.—
Agard, Thoresen & Co.

EMMA LYVERN, German str., 1,140, H.
Martens, 14th July.—Swatow 13th July,
General.—Douglas Laprak & Co.

EVA, Norwegian str., 4,700, Salvesen, 10th
July.—Cardiff 17th May, Coal.—Order.

FRITHOF, Norv. str., 891, H. A. Haraldsen,
14th July.—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow
9th July, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

GLADEBY, British str., 1,531, C. Crane, 12th
June.—Mojoi 6th June, Coal.—Dodwell
& Co.

HAICHING, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins,
11th July.—Fochow, Amoy and Swatow
10th July, General.—Douglas Laprak & Co.

HELEN, German str., 771, J. Jensen, 14th July.
—Tourane 10th July and Hoihow 13th,
General.—Jensen & Co.

HERO, Norwegian str., 2,418, O. Syvertsen, 8th
July.—Kuchinotsu 1st July, Coal.—Mitsui
Bussan Kaisha.

HURON, British str., 1,205, Mathias, 14th July.
—Swatow 13th July, Ballast.—Butterfield
& Swire.

KASHING, British str., 1,142, T. W. Pickard,
2nd July.—Chefoo 27th June, General.—
Butterfield & Swire.

KIRKFIELD, British str., 2,291, T. B. Watson,
9th July.—Calcutta 22nd June, Coal.—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KIUKIANG, British str., 1,228, Harris, 14th
July.—Shanghai 9th July and Amoy 13th,
General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt,
14th July.—Shanghai 14th July, General.
—M. N. C. Co.

LAISANG, British str., 3,420, P. M. B. Lake,
9th July.—Calcutta 24th June and Singa-
pore 4th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson
& Co.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,092, G. S. Weigall,
10th July.—Manila 7th July, General.—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MACHEW, German str., 995, Harjes, 12th July.
—Bangkok 8th July, General.—Butterfield
& Swire.

MANQU, French str., 3,400, Norward, 10th
July.—Hiphong 7th July, General.—
Messageries Maritimes.

MARIECHEN, German str., 2,521, Goerdes, 13th
July.—Saigon 9th July, Ballast.—Jensen
& Co.

MONGOLIA, American str., 8,750, W. P. S.
Porter, 11th July.—San Francisco 7th
June, Mail and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW HALL, British str., 2,940, Allan Brock,
6th July.—Bary 26th May, Coal.—Order.

NORDFOLK, Norwegian str., 2,428, Stalt, 23rd
June.—Keling (Formosa) 21st June,
General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

NUMANTIA, German str., 2,891, H. Brehmer,
10th July.—Mojoi 5th July, General.—
Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co.

PUNDA, British str., 2,129, G. J. Swanson,
12th July.—Singapore 8th July, General.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAINT BROULDS, British str., 2,400, Barg,
10th July.—Newcastle (N.S.W.) 13th June,
Coal.—Order.

SAMSEN, German str., 908, F. Rohwaldt, 12th
July.—Bangkok 5th July, Rice.—Molchers
& Co.

TAISHAN, British str., 1,121, J. T. Laing, 12th
July.—Iloilo 8th July, Sugar.—Bradley
& Co.

TAKSANG, British str., 977, McClure, 9th July.
—Wuhu 5th July, Rice.—Jardine, Mathe-
son & Co.

TAKING, British str., 1,350, Ontariobridge, 14th
July.—Manila 11th July, General.—
Butterfield & Swire.

TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,300, J. Williamson,
5th July.—Saigon 1st July, General.—
Chinese.

TJILATJAP, Dutch str., 2,475, W. Koops, 11th
July.—Macassar 2nd July, General.—Java-
China Japan Co.

TJIPANAS, German str., 1,608, O. Koek, 10th
July.—Bangkok 1st July, Rice and Gen-
eral.—Butterfield & Swire.

TUNGSHING, British str., 1,172, Bischoff, 10th
July.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 8th July,
General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WOSANG, British str., 1,127, H. S. Malkin, 13th
July.—Tientsin, Chefoo and Swatow 12th
July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ZAMER, British str., 2,418, Rooney, 12th
July.—Calcutta 28th June, Coal.—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.

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Hongkong, 4th August, 1905.

